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and to give us some *openings*, some dawns of liberty and settlement. *South's Sermons.*

The *opening* of your glory was like that of light; you shone to us from afar and disclosed your first beams on distant nations. *Dryden.*

O'PENLY. *adv.* [from *open*.]

1. Publicly; not secretly; in sight; not obscurely.

Their actions always spoken of with great honour, are now called *openly* into question. *Hooker, b. v.*

Prayers are faulty, not whensoever they be *openly* made, but when hypocrisy is the cause of open praying. *Hooker.*

Why should you have put me to deny

This claim which now you wear so *openly*. *Shakespeare.*

I knew the time,

Now full, that I no more should live obscure,

But *openly* begin, as best becomes

The authority which I deriv'd from heav'n. *Par. Reg.*

How grossly and *openly* do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the gospel, by our ungodliness and worldly lusts. *Tillotson, Sermon 5.*

We express our thanks by *openly* owning our parentage, and paying our common devotions to God on this day's solemnity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Plainly; apparently; evidently; without disguise.

Too *openly* does love and hatred show:

A bounteous master, but a deadly foe. *Dryden.*

OPENMOUTHED. *adj.* [from *open* and *mouth*.] Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; vociferous.

Up comes a lion *openmouthed* toward the ass. *L'Estrange.*

O'PENNESS. *n. f.* [from *open*.]

1. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

Deliver with more *openness* your answers

To my demands. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

2. Plainness; freedom from disguise.

The noble *openness* and freedom of his reflexions, are expressed in lively colours. *Felton on the Cliffs.*

These, letters all written in the *openness* of friendship, will prove what were my real sentiments. *Pope's Letters.*

OPERA. *n. f.* [Italian.]

An *opera* is a poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental music, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing. *Dryden's Pref. to Albion.*

OPERABLE. *adj.* [from *operari*, Latin.] To be done; practicable.

Being incapable of *operable* circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudentiality of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progression. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

OPERANT. *adj.* [from *operans*, French.] Active; having power to produce any effect. A word not in use.

Earth, yield me roots!

Who seeks far better of thee, false his palate

With thy most *operant* poison! *Shakespeare, Tim. of Athens.*

I must leave thee, love, and shortly too;

My *operant* powers their functions leave to do. *Shakespeare.*

To *OPERATE*. *v. n.* [from *operari*, Latin; *operer*, French.] To act; to have agency; to produce effects.

The virtues of private persons *operate* but on a few; their sphere of action is narrow, and their influence is confined to it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Bodies produce ideas in us, manifestly by impulse, the only way which we can conceive bodies *operate* in. *Locke.*

It can *operate* on the guts and stomach, and thereby produce distinct ideas. *Locke.*

A plain convincing reason *operates* on the mind, both of a learned and ignorant hearer as long as they live. *Swift.*

Where causes *operate* freely, with a liberty of indifference to this or the contrary, the effect will be contingent, and the certain knowledge of it belongs only to God. *Watts.*

OPERATION. *n. f.* [from *operatio*, Lat. *operation*, French.]

1. Agency; production of effects; influence.

There are in men *operations*, some natural, some rational, some supernatural, some political, some finally ecclesiastical. *Hooker.*

By all the *operations* of the orbs,

From whom we do exist and cease to be,

Here I disclaim all my paternal care. *Shakespeare, Lear.*

All *operations* by transmutation of spirits and imagination, work at distance and not at touch. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Waller's preference had an extraordinary *operation* to procure any thing desired. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

The tree whose *operation* brings

Knowledge of good and ill, shun to taste. *Milt. P. Lost.*

If the *operation* of these salts be in convenient glasses promoted by warmth, the ascending steams may easily be caught and reduced into a penetrant spirit. *Boyle.*

The pain and sickness caused by manna, are the effects of its *operation* on the stomach and guts by the seize, motion and figure of its insensible parts. *Locke.*

2. Action; effect.

Repentance and renovation consist not in the strife, with,

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or purpose, but in the actual *operations* of good life. *Hamlin.*

That false fruit

Far other *operation* first display'd,

Carnal desire inflaming. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

Speculative painting, without the assistance of manual *operation*, can never attain to perfection, but slothfully languishes, for it was not with his tongue that Apelles performed his noble works. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

In this understanding piece of clock-work, his body as well as other senseless matter has colour, warmth and softness. But these qualities are not sufficient in those bodies, but are *operations* of fancy begotten in something else. *Bentley.*

3. [In chirurgery.] The part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments.

4. The motions or employments of an army.

OPERATIVE. *adj.* [from *operari*.] Having the power of acting; having forcible agency.

To be over curious in searching how God's all-piercing and *operative* spirit distinguishing gave form to the matter of the universal, is a search like unto his, who not contented with a known ford, will presume to pass over the greatest rivers in all parts where he is ignorant of their depths. *Ral.*

Many of the nobility endeavoured to make themselves popular, by speaking in parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty; and he thought a little discountenance upon those persons would suppress that spirit within themselves, or make the poison of it less *operative* upon others. *Clarendon.*

In actions of religion we should be zealous, active and *operative*, so far as prudence will permit. *Taylor.*

This circumstance of the promise must give life to all the rest, and make them *operative* toward the producing of good life. *Decay of Piety.*

It holds in all *operative* principles, especially in morality; in which, not to proceed, is certainly to go backward. *South.*

The will is the conclusion of an *operative* syllogism. *Norr.*

OPERATOR. *n. f.* [from *operari*, Fr. from *operare*.] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect.

An imaginary *operator* opening the first with a great deal of nicety, upon a cursory view appeared like the head of another. *Addison's Spectator, No. 275.*

To administer this dose, there cannot be fewer than fifty thousand *operators*, allowing one *operator* to every thirty. *Swift.*

OPEROUS. *adj.* [from *operosus*, Latin.] Laborious; full of trouble and tediousness.

Such an explication is purely imaginary, and also very *operose*, and would affect a great part of the universe; they would be as hard put to it to get rid of this water, when the deluge was to cease, as they were at first to procure it. *Bentley's Sermon.*

Written language, as it is more *operosus*, so it is more digested, and is permanent. *Holder.*

OPHIOPHAGOUS. *adj.* [from *ὄφις* and *φαγῶν*.] Serpenteating. Not used.

All snakes are not of such poisonous qualities as common opinion presumeth; as is confirmable from *ophiophagous* nations, and such as feed upon serpents. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

OPHITES. *n. f.* A stone.

Ophtes has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green, oblong, and usually near square. *Woodw. on Poff.*

OPHTHALMICK. *adj.* [from *ophthalmicus*, Fr. from *ὀφθαλμος*, Gr.] Relating to the eye.

OPHTHALMY. *n. f.* [from *ophthalmia*, Fr. from *ὀφθαλμος*, Gr.] A disease of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the vessels and collected into those parts. *Diä.*

The use of cool applications, externally, is most easy to the eye; but after all, there will sometimes ensue a troublesome *ophthalmia*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

OPIATE. *n. f.* A medicine that causes sleep.

They chose atheism as an *opiate*, to still those frightening apprehensions of hell, by inducing a dulness and lethargy of mind, rather than to make use of that native and salutary medicine, a hearty repentance. *Bentley's Sermon.*

OPIATE. *adj.* Soporiferous; somniferous; narcotick; causing sleep.

The particular ingredients of those magical ointments, are *opiate* and soporiferous. For anointing of the forehead and back bone, is used for procuring dead sleeps. *Bacon.*

All their shape

Spangled with eyes, more num'rous than those

Of Argus, and more wakeful than to drowse,

Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the pastoral reed

Of Hermes, or his *opiate* rod. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Lettuce, which has a milky juice with an anodyne or *opiate* quality resolvable of the bile, is proper for melancholy.

OPIFICE. *n. f.* [from *opificium*, Lat.] Workmanship; handicraft.

OPIFICER. *n. f.* [from *opifex*, Lat.] One that performs any work; artist. A word not received. *An*

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There is an infinite distance betwixt the poor mortal artist, and the almighty *opificer*. *Bentley's Sermon.*

OPINABLE. *adj.* [from *opinari*, Lat.] Which may be thought. *Diä.*

OPINATION. *n. f.* [from *opinari*, Lat.] Opinion; notion. *Diä.*

OPINATOR. *n. f.* [from *opinari*, Lat.] One who holds an opinion.

Consider against what kind of *opinators* the reason above given is levelled. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To *OPINE*. *v. n.* [from *opinari*, Latin.] To think; to judge; to be of opinion.

Fear is an ague, that forsakes

And haunts by fits those whom it takes;

And they'll *opine* they feel the pain

And blows they felt to-day, again. *Hudibras, p. i.*

In matters of mere speculation, it is not much material to the welfare of government, or of themselves, whether they *opine* right or wrong, and whether they be philosophers or no. *South's Sermon.*

But I, who think more highly of our kind,

Opine, that nature, as in duty bound,

Deep hid the shining mischief under ground. *Pope.*

OPINATIVE. *adj.* [from *opinari*.]

1. Still in a preconceived notion.

2. Imagined; not proved.

It is the more difficult to find out truth, because it is in such inconsiderable proportions scattered in a mass of *opinative* uncertainties; like the silver in Hiero's crown of gold. *Glauv. Scept. c. 9.*

OPINATOR. *n. f.* [from *opinari*, French.] One fond of his own notion; inflexible; adherent to his own opinion.

What will not *opinators* and self-believing men dispute of and make doubt of? *Raleigh.*

Eliza left lord Roberts governor; a man of a four and forty nature, a great *opiniator*, and one who must be overcome before he would believe that he could be so. *Clarendon.*

For all his exact plot, down was he cast from all his greatness, and forced to end his days in a mean condition; as it is pity but all such political *opinators* should. *South's Sermon.*

OPINATRE. *adj.* [French.] Obstinate; stubborn.

Instead of an able man, you desire to have him an insignificant wrangler, *opiniatre* in discourse, and priding himself in contradicting others. *Locke.*

OPINATRETY. *n. f.* [from *opiniatre*, French.] Obstinate; inflexibility; determination of mind; stubbornness. This word, though it has been tried in different forms, is not yet received, nor is it wanted.

Left popular *opiniatry* should arise, we will deliver the chief opinions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii.*

The one sets the thoughts upon wit and false colours, and not upon truth; the other teaches fallacy, wrangling and *opiniatry*. *Locke's Education.*

So much as we ourselves consider and comprehend of truth and reason, so much we possess of real and true knowledge.

The floating of other men's opinions in our brains, make us not one jot the more knowing, though they happen to be true: what in them was science, is in us but *opiniatry*. *Locke.*

I can pass by *opiniatry* and the busy meddling of those who thrust themselves into every thing. *Woodw. Letters.*

I was extremely concerned at his *opiniatry* in leaving me; but he shall not get rid so. *Pope.*

OPINION. *n. f.* [from *opinion*, Fr. *opinio*, Lat.]

1. Persuasion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge.

Opinion is a light, vain, crude and imperfect thing, settled in the imagination, but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the tincture of reason. *Ben. Johnson.*

Opinion is, when the assent of the understanding is so far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not altogether without a mixture of uncertainty or doubting. *Hale.*

Stiff in *opinion*, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

Bleat be the princes who have fought

For pompous names, or wide dominion,

Since by their error we are taught,

That happiness is but *opinion*. *Prior.*

2. Sentiments; judgment; notion.

Can they make it out against the common sense and *opinion* of all mankind, that there is no such thing as a future state of misery for such as have lived ill here. *South.*

Charity itself commands us, where we know no ill, to think well of all; but friendship, that always goes a pitch higher, gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good *opinion* of his friend. *South's Sermons.*

We may allow this to be his *opinion* concerning leists, that where there are divers children the eldest son has the right to be heir. *Locke.*

Philosophers are of *opinion*, that infinite space is possessed by God's infinite omnipresence. *Locke.*

I shall conclude my paper with a story out of Boccacini, which sufficiently shews us the *opinion* that jealous author entertained of the sort of critics I have been here mentioning. *Addison's Spectator, No. 291.*

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3. Favourable judgment.

In actions of arms small matters are of great moment, especially when they serve to raise an *opinion* of commanders. *Hayward.*

Howsoever I have no *opinion* of those things; yet so much I conceive to be true, that strong imagination hath more force upon things living, than things merely inanimate. *Bacon.*

To *OPINION*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To opine; to think.

A word out of use, and unworthy of revival.

The stoicks *opinioned* the souls of wise men dwell about the moon, and those fools wandered about the earth; whereas the Epicureans held that death was nothing, nor after death: *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

That the soul and the angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, is generally *opinioned*. *Glauv. Scept. c. xiii.*

It is *opinioned*, that the earth rests as the world's centre, while the heavens are the subject of the universal motions. *Glauv. Scept. c. xi.*

OPINIONATIVE. *adj.* [from *opinion*.] Fond of preconceived notions; stubborn.

Striking at the root of pedantry and *opinionative* assurance, would be no hindrance to the world's improvement. *Glauv.*

One would rather chuse a reader without art, than one ill instructed with learning, but *opinionative* and without judgment. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

OPINIONATIVELY. *adv.* [from *opinionative*.] Stubbornly.

OPINIONATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *opinionative*.] Obstinate.

OPINIONIST. *n. f.* [from *opinioniste*, Fr. from *opinion*.] One fond of his own notions.

Every conceited *opinionist* sets up an infallible chair in his own brain. *Glauv. to Albius.*

OPIPAROUS. *adj.* [from *opiparus*, Lat.] Sumptuous. *Diä.*

OPITULATION. *n. f.* [from *opitulation*, Lat.] An aiding; a helping. *Diä.*

OPIMUM. *n. f.* A juice, partly of the resinous, partly of the gummy kind. It is brought to us in flat cakes or masses; usually of a roundish figure, very heavy and of a dense texture, not perfectly dry: its colour is a dark brownish yellow; its smell is very unpleasant, of a dead faint kind; and its taste very bitter and very acrid. It is brought from Natolia, from Egypt, and from the East-Indies, where it is produced from the white garden poppy; a plant of which every part is full of a milky juice, and with which the fields of Asia-Minor are in many places sown as ours are with corn. When the heads grow to maturity, but are yet soft, green and full of juice, incisions are made in them, and from every one of these a few drops flow of a milky juice, which soon hardens into a solid consistence. These drops are gathered with great care, and the finest *opium* proceeds from the first incisions. In the countries where *opium* is produced, multitudes are employed in preparing it with water, honey and spices, and working it up into cakes; but what we generally have is the mere crude juice, or at most worked up with water, or a small quantity of honey sufficient to bring it into form. The ancients were greatly divided about the virtues and use of *opium*; some calling it a poison, and others the greatest of all medicines. At present it is in high esteem, and externally applied it is emollient, relaxing and discutient, and greatly promotes suppuration. A moderate dose of *opium* taken internally, is generally under a grain, yet custom will make people bear a dram as a moderate dose; but in that case nature is vitiated. Its first effect is the making the patient cheerful, as if he had drank moderately of wine; it removes melancholy, excites boldness, and dissipates the dread of danger; and for this reason the Turks always take it when they are going to battle in a larger dose than ordinary: it afterward quiets the spirits, eases pain, and disposes to sleep. After the effect of a dose of *opium* is over, the pain generally returns in a more violent manner; the spirits, which had been elevated by it, become lower than before; and the pulse languid. An immoderate dose of *opium* brings on a sort of drunkenness, cheerfulness and loud laughter, at first, and, after many terrible symptoms, death itself. Those who have accustomed themselves to an immoderate use of *opium*, are subject to relaxations and weaknesses of all the parts of the body; they are apt to be faint, idle and thoughtless, and are generally in a stupid and uncomfortable state, except just after they have taken a fresh dose: they lose their appetite, and in fine grow old before their time. *Hill.*

Sleep hath forsok and giv'n me o'er

To death's benumbing *opium* as my only cure. *Milton.*

The colour and taste of *opium* are, as well as its soporific or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities, whereby it is fitted to produce different operations on different parts of our bodies. *Locke.*

OPIE-TREE. *n. f.* [from *opie* and *tree*.] A sort of tree. *Ains.*

OPOBALSAMUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Balm of Gilead.

OPOPONAX. *n. f.* [Latin.] A gum resin of a tolerably firm texture, in small loose granules, and sometimes in large masses, which are impure. It is of a strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid and extremely bitter taste. It is brought to us from

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the